



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

THE BRIGHT FRESH
EYES OF YOUTH
CAN BE YOURS AGAIN
BY THE USE OF
CROOKES' GLASSES
N. LAZARUS.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,083

號三十八零千九萬一第

日九十二月六年未己

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 26TH, 1919

六拜禮

號陸廿月柒年捌國民華中

PR. CH. \$3 PR. 4 MONT. 1.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 57½ lbs. net.
In Bags 55½ lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers. (50)

AQUARIUS
WATERS.

Shipped by the

AQUARIUS CO.,

SHANGHAI.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75

(13)

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!
CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

(77)

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND
MIRROR MAKING.
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDERTAKEN.

TELEPHONE 1218.

(78)

TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.30	" 10 "
9.30	to 11.00	" 15 "
11.30	to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	" 15 "
1.15	to 1.45	" 15 "
1.45	to 2.15	" 15 "
2.15	to 3.00	" 15 "
3.00	to 8.00	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

5.50 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 8.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes.
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00	" 10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 15 "
1.00 p.m.	to 3.30	" 15 "
3.30	to 6.00	" 15 "
6.00	to 8.00	" 15 "
8.30	to 8.00	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars, not already full, running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on application
at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compro Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express p.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express p.m.	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 5 Through Express p.m.	No. 6 Local p.m.	No. 7 Through Express p.m.	No. 8 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tai)	7.30	7.30	8.30	8.30	9.30	9.30	10.30	10.30
SHEN LUEN	7.45	7.45	8.45	8.45	9.45	9.45	10.45	10.45
Shen Chai	8.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00
Shen Chai	8.15	8.15	9.15	9.15	10.15	10.15	11.15	11.15
Shen Chai	8.30	8.30	9.30	9.30	10.30	10.30	11.30	11.30
Shen Chai	8.45	8.45	9.45	9.45	10.45	10.45	11.45	11.45
Shen Chai	9.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00
Shen Chai	9.15	9.15	10.15	10.15	11.15	11.15	12.15	12.15
Shen Chai	9.30	9.30	10.30	10.30	11.30	11.30	12.30	12.30
Shen Chai	9.45	9.45	10.45	10.45	11.45	11.45	12.45	12.45
Shen Chai	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	1.00	1.00
Shen Chai	10.15	10.15	11.15	11.15	12.15	12.15	1.15	1.15
Shen Chai	10.30	10.30	11.30	11.30	12.30	12.30	1.30	1.30
Shen Chai	10.45	10.45	11.45	11.45	12.45	12.45	1.45	1.45
Shen Chai	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
Shen Chai	11.15	11.15	12.15	12.15	1.15	1.15	2.15	2.15
Shen Chai	11.30	11.30	12.30	12.30	1.30	1.30	2.30	2.30
Shen Chai	11.45	11.45	12.45	12.45	1.45	1.45	2.45	2.45
Shen Chai	12.00	12.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00
Shen Chai	12.15	12.15	1.15	1.15	2.15	2.15	3.15	3.15
Shen Chai	12.30	12.30	1.30	1.30	2.30	2.30	3.30	3.30
Shen Chai	12.45	12.45	1.45	1.45	2.45	2.45	3.45	3.45
Shen Chai	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Shen Chai	1.15	1.15	2.15	2.15	3.15	3.15	4.15	4.15
Shen Chai	1.30	1.30	2.30	2.30	3.30	3.30	4.30	4.30
Shen Chai	1.45	1.45	2.45	2.45	3.45	3.45	4.45	4.45
Shen Chai	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00
Shen Chai	2.15	2.15	3.15	3.15	4.15	4.15	5.15	5.15
Shen Chai	2.30	2.30	3.30	3.30	4.30	4.30	5.30	5.30
Shen Chai	2.45	2.45	3.45	3.45	4.45	4.45	5.45	5.45
Shen Chai	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00
Shen Chai	3.15	3.15	4.15	4.15	5.15	5.15	6.15	6.15
Shen Chai	3.30	3.30	4.30	4.30	5.30	5.30	6.30	6.30
Shen Chai	3.45	3.45	4.45	4.45	5.45	5.45	6.45	6.45
Shen Chai	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00
Shen Chai	4.15	4.15	5.15	5.15	6.15	6.15	7.15	7.15
Shen Chai	4.30	4.30	5.30	5.30	6.30	6.30	7.30	7.30
Shen Chai	4.45	4.45	5.45	5.45	6.45	6.45	7.45	7.45
Shen Chai	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00
Shen Chai	5.15	5.15	6.15	6.15	7.15	7.15	8.15	8.15
Shen Chai	5.30	5.30	6.30	6.30	7.30	7.30	8.30	8.30
Shen Chai	5.45	5.45	6.45	6.45	7.45	7.45	8.45	8.45
Shen Chai	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	9.00	9.00
Shen Chai	6.15	6.15	7.15	7.15	8.15	8.15	9.15	9.15
Shen Chai	6.30	6.30	7.30	7.30	8.30	8.30	9.30	9.30
Shen Chai	6.45	6.45	7.45	7.45	8.45	8.45	9.45	9.45
Shen Chai	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	10.00
Shen Chai	7.15	7.15	8.15	8.15	9.15	9.15	10.15	10.15
Shen Chai	7.30	7.30	8.30	8.30	9.30	9.30	10.30	10.30
Shen Chai	7.45	7.45	8.45	8.45	9.45	9.45	10.45	10.45
Shen Chai	8.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00
Shen Chai	8.15	8.15	9.15	9.15	10.15	10.15	11.15	11.15
Shen Chai	8.30	8.30	9.30	9.30	10.30	10.30	11.30	11.30
Shen Chai	8.45	8.45	9.45	9.45	10.45	10.45	11.45	11.45
Shen Chai	9.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00
Shen Chai	9.15	9.15	10.15	10.15	11.15	11.15	12.15	12.15
Shen Chai	9.30	9.30	10.30	10.30	11.30	11.30	12.30	12.30
Shen Chai	9.45	9.45	10.45	10.45	11.45	11.45	12.45	12.45
Shen Chai	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	1.00	1.00
Shen Chai	10.15	10.15	11.15	11.15	12.15	12.15	1.15	1.15
Shen Chai	10.30	10.30	11.30	11.30	12.30	12.30	1.30	1.30
Shen Chai	10.45	10.45	11.45	11.45	12.45	12.45	1.45	1.45
Shen Chai	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
Shen Chai	11.15	11.15	12.15	12.15	1.15	1.15	2.15	2.15
Shen Chai	11.30	11.30	12.30	12.30	1.30	1.30	2.30	2.30
Shen Chai	11.45	11.45	12.45	12.45	1.45	1.45	2.45	2.45
Shen Chai	12.00	12.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00
Shen Chai	12.15	12.15	1.15	1.15	2.15	2.15	3.15	3.15
Shen Chai	12.30	12.30	1.30	1.30	2.30	2.30	3.30	3.30
Shen Chai	12.45	12.45	1.45	1.45	2.45	2.45	3.45	3.45
Shen Chai	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Shen Chai	1.15	1.15	2.15	2.15	3.15	3.15	4.15	4.15
Shen Chai	1.30	1.30	2.30	2.30	3.30	3.30	4.30	4.30
Shen Chai	1.45	1.45	2.45	2.45	3.45	3.45	4.45	4.45
Shen Chai	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00
Shen Chai	2.15	2.15	3.15	3.15	4.15	4.15	5.15	5.15
Shen Chai	2.30	2.30	3.30	3.30	4.30	4.30	5.30	5.30
Shen Chai	2.45	2.45	3.45	3.45	4.45	4.45	5.45	5.45
Shen Chai	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00
Shen Chai	3.15	3.15	4.15	4.15	5.15	5.15	6.15	6.15
Shen Chai	3.30	3.30	4.30	4.30	5.30	5.30	6.30	6.30
Shen Chai	3.45	3.45	4.45	4.45	5.45	5.45	6.45	6.45
Shen Chai	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00
Shen Chai	4.15	4.15	5.15	5.15	6.15	6.15	7.15	7.15
Shen Chai	4.30	4.30	5.30	5.30	6.30	6.30	7.30	7.30
Shen Chai	4.45	4.45	5.45	5.45	6.45	6.45	7.45	7.45
Shen Chai	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00
Shen Chai	5.15	5.15	6.15	6.15	7.15	7.15	8.15	8.15
Shen Chai	5.30	5.30	6.30	6.30	7.30	7.30	8.30	8.30
Shen Chai	5.45	5.45	6.45	6.45	7.45	7.45	8.45	8.45
Shen Chai	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	9.00	9.00
Shen Chai	6.15	6.15	7.15	7.15	8.15	8.15	9.15	9.15
Shen Chai	6.30	6.30	7.30	7.30	8.30	8.30	9.30	9.30
Shen Chai	6.45	6.45	7.45	7.45	8.45	8.45	9.45	9.45
Shen Chai	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	10.00
Shen Chai	7.15	7.15	8.15	8.15	9.15	9.15	10.15	10.15
Shen Chai	7.30	7.30	8.30	8.30	9.30	9.30	10.30	10.30
Shen Chai	7.45	7.45	8.45	8.45	9.45	9.45	10.45	10.45
Shen Chai	8.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00
Shen Chai	8.15	8.15	9.15	9.15	10.15	10.15	11.15	11.15
Shen Chai	8.30	8.30	9.30	9.30	10.30	10.30	11.30	11.30
Shen Chai	8.45	8.45	9.45	9.45	10.45	10.45	11.45	11.45
Shen Chai	9.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00
Shen Chai	9.15	9.15	10.15	10.15	11.15	11.15	12.15	12.15
Shen Chai	9.30	9.30	10.30	10.30	11.30	11.30	12.30	12.30
Shen Chai	9.45	9.45	10.45	10.45	11.45	11.45	12.45	12.45
Shen Chai	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	1.00	1.00
Shen Chai	10.15	10.15	11.15	11.15	12.15	12.15	1.15	1.15
Shen Chai	10.30	10.30	11.30	11.30	12.30	12.30	1.30	1.30
Shen Chai	10.45	10.45	11.45	11.45	12.45	12.45	1.45	1.45
Shen Chai	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
Shen Chai	11.15	11.15	12.15	12.15	1.15	1.15	2.15	2.15
Shen Chai	11.30	11.30	12.30	12.30	1.30	1.30	2.30	2.30
Shen Chai	11.45	11.45	12.45	12.45	1.45	1.45	2.45	2.45
Shen Chai	12.00	12.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00
Shen Chai	12.15	12.15	1.15	1.15	2.15	2.15	3.15	3.15
Shen Chai	12.30	12.30	1.30	1.30	2.30	2.30	3.30	3.30
Shen Chai	12.45	12.45	1.45	1.45	2.45	2.45	3.45	3.45
Shen Chai	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Shen Chai	1.15	1.15	2.15	2.15	3.15	3.15	4.15	4.15
Shen Chai	1.30	1.30	2.30	2.30	3.30	3.30	4.30	4.30
Shen Chai	1.45	1.45	2.45	2.45	3.45	3.45	4.45	4.45
Shen Chai	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00
Shen Chai	2.15	2.15	3.15	3.15	4.15	4.15	5.15	5.15
Shen Chai	2.30	2.30	3.30	3.30	4.30	4.30	5.30	5.30
Shen Chai	2.45	2.45	3.45	3.45	4.45	4.45	5.45	5.45
Shen Chai	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00
Shen Chai	3.15	3.15	4.15	4.15	5.15	5.15	6.15	6.15
Shen Chai	3.30	3.30	4.30	4.30	5.30	5.30	6.30	6.30
Shen Chai	3.45	3.45	4.45	4.45	5.45	5.45	6.45	6.45
Shen Chai	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00
Shen Chai	4.15	4.15	5.15	5.15	6.15	6.15	7.15	7.15
Shen Chai	4.30	4.30	5.30	5.30	6.30	6.30	7.30	7.30
Shen Chai	4.45	4.45	5.45	5.45	6.45	6.45	7.45	7.45
Shen Chai	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00
Shen Chai	5.15	5.15	6.15	6.15	7.15	7.15	8.15	8.15
Shen Chai	5.30	5.30	6.30	6.30	7.30	7.30	8.30	8.30
Shen Chai	5.45	5.45	6.45	6.45	7.45	7.45	8.45	8.45
Shen Chai	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	9.00	9.00
Shen Chai	6.15	6.15	7.15	7.15	8.15	8.15	9.15	9.15
Shen Chai	6.30	6.30	7.30	7.30	8.30			

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the RECORDS of QUALITY

LARGE SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED,

Give us a Call and make
your selection.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

HATS FOR ALL
OCCASIONS.

Many men buy a hat as they would buy a dozen handkerchiefs, and yet there is probably no article of man's attire that yields a greater return in effectiveness than a well chosen hat.

We have now a large range of "taking" styles in Sun Hats, Teral Hats, Straw Hats, Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps as will satisfy the most critical.

Let us assist you in the selection of the identical hat to suit your individual needs.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

When Kaiser Bill harnessed his War Horses and took a mal canter in the race for the "World Dominion" Cup, the IMPERIO DEL MUNDO was lost to Hongkong Smokers, but now that Wilhelm is chewing the bitter cud and tramping the Dutch Hooks, his dreams of a World-wide Empire having gone up in smoke, Hongkong-lovers of a good puff have come to their own again, for their old favourite, the peerless

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO

is with us once more at

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE
CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 151.

The sole proprietorship of this Factory belongs to an American concern.

THE
CORONET

July 26th & 27th, 1919.

ELINOR GLYN'S

ENTHRALLING LOVE-DRAMA

"THREE WEEKS"

embodying all the exciting adventure that made the novel the most universally popular romance of the Century.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

SIR ARTHUR YOUNG, G.C.M.G.

R.B.E.

FAREWELL DINNER BY THE
STRAITS CHINESE.

In the course of an impressive address when presiding at a farewell dinner to H.E. Sir Arthur Young, given by the Chinese of British Malaya at Singapore, on July 12th, Dr. Lim Boon Keng said:

The Chinese people during the war have done their very best to support the British Empire. (Applause.) There have been and there always will be two sections of the Chinese people here—the new comers, subjects of the great Republic of China, and what I may call our own Chinese, sons of this country and sons of the British Empire. (Applause.)

Although the Chinese people have a strong love for their ancient traditions and a natural sympathy with the country from which their ancestors came, I think I can speak quite confidently on behalf of the Straits Chinese and the people who have made Malaya their home when I say that nowhere is there to be found a body of men more devoted to the British Empire and His Majesty the King. (Applause.) As British subjects who have been knocking at the door of British democracy, we hope that we shall not for ever be left outside knocking at that door. (Applause.) In this coming age of democracy we hope that the Straits Chinese will not get swollen heads, but will bear themselves patiently and work diligently to deserve the right to exist as citizens of the British Empire, and then to be admitted into the full burden of citizenship. (Applause.) Of this I have not the slightest doubt. We who have been trained in British schools and have imbibed British ideals, who shall say so nay?

It was a great disappointment to many of the Chinese here not to be given the chance to fight the enemy in France (applause), but still we had to bow to superior wisdom and within our limits we have tried to do our duty to the Empire. (Applause.) Perhaps another piece of work which we have done is not sufficiently appreciated or realised, and that was the work of fighting the propaganda left by the Hunns before they were taken away. When war broke out there was a great idea amongst certain classes of the less informed Chinese that the Germans were invincible, and this belief some of our friends—neutral people—did not help to dispel. It is not for me on this occasion to dwell further on that, but it is developed in the educated Chinese amongst the Straits people, especially those who had lived in England, to disabuse the minds of those who entertained such delusions.

Gentlemen, His Excellency has been a good captain of the ship of our State. He has taken the ship through all dangers, steering clear of many difficulties, and he is already in port. During the last four and a half years there have been many grumbles here—though not, I think, so many as in the *Murine* (laughter), but no ship can proceed to sea without people who will grumble. Still the Straits Settlements and the F.M.S. have been well guided through these troubled times; therefore, we all feel that His Excellency is fully entitled to the retirement and rest which he so richly deserves. (Applause.) But our ship is going on another voyage. We are at the dawn of a new age. Where are we going? Are our seas all charted? Would it not be well if we had such a captain as Sir Arthur Young to exercise care for all? Would it not be well if he could have taken on board a spell in this world of unrest, of nerves, of struggle? I am sure if His Excellency could have remained with us he might not have taken us great aerial flights across the Atlantic or the Pacific, but he would have guided us in his quiet way through another era of success and prosperity but that cannot be, and his Excellency will perhaps excuse me when I say that we will have to leave to his successor a basketful of difficulties and obstacles to disentangle. Perhaps His Excellency is to be congratulated that he will not have to deal with these matters.

I should not do my duty to-night if I did not try to give a cameo of His Excellency as mirrored from the Chinese people. The Chinese mirror is a true one—there are no curves and convexities and the image reflected from the Chinese mind as assembled here is that His Excellency is a perfect English gentleman. The words "English gentleman" are difficult to translate, but the qualification in Chinese is a man who is a prince amongst men.

Sir Arthur Young, replying, said, *inter alia*: "What I knew of the Chinese nation was that their intellect was second to none, and that they had an ancient and a high civilisation when we, the ancient Britons, were going about in our birthday suits smeared with woad. (Laughter.) Since came here, I have recognised what I had learnt before I came, that the Chinese intellect was second to none, was correct, and I further recognised that to a very great extent the progress and development of not only Singapore but the whole of British Malaya was due to the energy, industry and ability of the Chinese. (Applause.) On further acquaintance with the Chinese people I further recognised that not only their ability, industry and energy but they had generous. I know of no community the richer portion of which comes more readily to the assistance of its poorer brethren, and I will say further that I know of no community which gives more freely to any good cause."

There is a further trait in the Chinese character that was exemplified in the mutiny of 1915. That trait was true courage. I will relate what I refer to: A party of mutineers were believed to be located in a certain house. Without a thought for themselves a party of Chinese Volunteers went through this house. To my mind there is no greater courage than to examine a house where there is believed to be located a party of mutineers, desperate men, armed, and knowing that if they are caught they will be shot for mutiny. And yet, gentlemen, your countrymen went through that house and examined it as if it were in the ordinary day's work. (Continued at foot of next column.)

FUTURE OF THE WORLD'S

TRADE.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

FROM "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

An interview is published here giving the views of Herr Wittenberg, the well-known director of the National Bank of Germany, who urges the *Entente* to make concessions as regards the Peace terms, so that Germany may pay what she owes and still live comfortably. He admits that in the present state of feeling it will be some time before Germany can restore such "mutually beneficial relations" with England as existed before the war, but he believes that America's preparations to secure German trade will act as a stimulus to England and soften her commercial heart. Apparently as a bait to England he mentions "America's enormous efforts" and the ingenuity of the National City Bank of New York to open branches in Germany, and also a bureau of information for the benefit of all American industries, on the lines that have been so successful in Scandinavia. "The German banks," he adds, "will probably be unable to open in England for some time; therefore, the English banks for a considerable period will have a good opportunity in Germany." Herr Wittenberg implies England not to let America get in front of her, and reminds us that "good-fellowship follows trade, and good-fellowship with England is the one thing which the new Germany wants." I can confirm all that Herr Wittenberg says as to America's preparations to secure trade, not only with Germany, but with all parts of Europe, and more especially of South America, before the war-weary countries have recovered their equilibrium. In this connection it must be remembered that the feeling in the United States against Germany is nothing like that which exists in England and France, and so far as New York is concerned, there will be as much eagerness to buy in the cheapest market after the war as before. It is urged, therefore, by the representatives of the Allied countries here that the governments of these countries should insist upon such commercial restrictions for the immediate future as will allow your traders, ample time, to return to a peace basis before Germany can unload the large quantities of stock she has accumulated with the special object of selling the same before her competitors can enter the market.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Katwall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their report dated July 25th, state: "Since our last report on the 20th ult. the cotton and yarn market had continued to show great improvement, and the period under review is marked with active demand in all counts."

The steady rise in cotton, and the scarcity of binnage, as well as the great local demand for yarn in India, have materially tended to strengthen our market, and it looks as if going up further. Total sales during the interval are 6,692 bales, and rates have advanced 3/0 to 3/15 per bale.

Unsold stocks: 2,630 bales; unfleeced, 24,020 bales. Arrivals from Bombay, 9,000 bales for Hongkong.

Shanghai reported a very lively market with a substantial rise all round during the first part of the interval, but at the close there is a feeling of quietness owing to monetary stringency.

Japanese Yarn.—On account of very high prices ruling in Japan and arrivals being on a very small scale, prices have remained firm. The following are the latest quotations:—

Bales Nagasaki	No. 20s.	£305
3 Horses	No. 16s.	£295
Yellow-Joss	No. 20s.	£320
Setu	No. 10s.	£245
Blue Fish	No. 20s.	£340
Raw Cotton	No. 20s.	£335

Nonal quotations:—Bengal, 43 to 53; Chinese, 55 to 57 per picul.

Mr. Fu Tong Sen kindly said that I had no enemies here except the "Germans." During the war every nation has been horrified at the brutal ferocity and brutality of the Germans. They have always been the scourge of Europe, and they have set back, not now but in former times, the clock of humanity and civilisation. Your nation, the Chinese, has suffered from the Germans. When the Kaiser gave instructions to his troops when they embarked for China in 1900 in connection with the Boxer riots he spoke the following words: "When you come into touch with the enemy give no quarter, make no prisoners. A thousand years ago the Huns, under their King Attila, made themselves a name which still lives in tradition. Do you likewise. Strike home so that for a thousand years to come no Chinese may ever again dare to look askance at a German." I expect that the Chinese will remember these words a thousand years hence, but not in the way that the Kaiser intended. (Applause.) The German has shown himself to be, when in power, a proud and a brutal brute. This he showed in China in 1900 and during this war. It has also been shown since the armistice was signed on November 11th last that the German nation cannot, as other nations do and other men do, take punishment. They whine and cry, "Your punishment is too hard to bear, and we cannot carry it out." I am certain that, unless they are forced to, they will never carry out the peace terms. They have most extraordinary minds. They break the terms of the armistice by scuttling their interned ships, and yet in their crooked way they expect everyone to recognise that these ships were sent down as if in action with their colours flying. They did not consider it a dishonourable act to break the terms of the armistice. Well, gentlemen, if these are the only enemies I have I am glad to have them. (Applause.)

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

AT THE ELLIS KADOORIE SCHOOL.

The pupils of the Ellis Kadoorie School, celebrated peace by giving a Chinese theatrical performance in the morning and a dinner at night in the school-hall, which was fully decorated for the occasion. Before the play commenced the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, one of the founders of the institution, delivered an address to the students, in the presence of Sir Ellis Kadoorie (another founder), Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of Schools) and Mr. B. Jangus (Headmaster). At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Lau Chu-pak stated that he intended to have copies of his speech printed in English and Chinese, and that these would be distributed amongst the scholars, as a souvenir of the occasion.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak's speech was as follows:

Mr. James, gentlemen and my young friends: When your Headmaster asked me to address you on the subject of the Great Peace which you are celebrating to-day, I accepted his invitation unhesitatingly and with deep pleasure, for I have taken a deep interest in your school ever since its establishment about 20 years ago. In fact, I was associated with Sir Ellis Kadoorie (whom I am glad to see here) in running the institution, and I acted as Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Management from the day the school was opened to the time when it was transferred to the control of the Director of Education a few years ago. Though I am no longer connected with the school in any official capacity, the interest I take in it has no way diminished. You can therefore imagine with what pleasure I came to address you this morning. I have, before, addressed this school on prize-giving days; I have more than once talked to its scholars regarding matters of discipline. But on no occasion did I ever come before you with a subject of greater import than the one on which your Headmaster has asked me to speak to you. To-day you are celebrating the Great Peace just as the whole Colony did so a few days ago. I wonder whether it has occurred to you that you are celebrating what is undoubtedly the greatest event in the history of mankind. You are celebrating a peace which has brought to a conclusion four and a half years of a world-wide conflict entailing untold miseries on mankind, and upon which are now centred the hopes of a broken world. In joining so heartily in the festivities, what are your thoughts, feelings and emotions of the moment? And do you understand what this Peace means to you and to mankind? It is because your Headmaster wants you to have a right conception of the whole thing, that he has asked me to address you, and to do so in your own mother-tongue. You undoubtedly know why practically the whole world—Great Britain, America, China and a number of other countries—went to the aid of France when she was suddenly attacked by a powerful and unprincipled friendly nation. It was because we could not let might triumph over right. We Chinese are essentially a peaceable people, but we still know what is right and what is wrong, and the part which China took in the war, though small in comparison with the gigantic efforts of some of her Allies, was not inconsiderable. Now that the war is over, our first feeling is one of deep thankfulness that Peace once more reigns on this fair Earth. Our next thought instinctively turns to the brave men who, on land, on the sea and in the air, have fought with such indomitable courage and high ideals to preserve for us freedom and justice. Our hearts also go out to those bereft of noble sons, brothers or husbands who had consecrated our righteous cause with their life-blood. In thus contemplating the past, we must not neglect the future. Time and again during the course of the gigantic struggle, Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier of Great Britain, said that what we were fighting for was a just and lasting peace. A just peace we have, judged by the terms imposed upon, and accepted by, Germany. But will it be a lasting peace? A peace will not be lasting, no matter how wise the provisions of the treaty that brings it about, if such provisions are not supported by the spirit of the peoples concerned. The soldiers have sheathed their swords; the statesmen and diplomats have done their work at the conference-table. It now remains for the peoples the common peoples—to bring to fruition the labours of these men. This applies not only to the peoples of Great Britain, France, America and even to the peoples of Germany and Austria, but also to the people of China—to you boys no less than to your elders. I need not tell you that the boys of to-day will be the fathers of to-morrow. You, to the millions of her youths, China now look for her regeneration. Indeed, it is upon your behaviour, character, and endeavours for knowledge, depends the future of your motherland. I want you to remember, as I hope all will remember, that it is only by justice, fair play, brotherly love, and a strict regard for the rights of your neighbours, however humble and weak they may be, can peace be preserved. And, remembering these precepts, let us, each according to his own ability and according to his station, strive to work for a real and lasting peace. I want you particularly to note the words "each according to his station." A governor should do the work of a governor; a policeman, the work of a policeman; a school boy, the work that his parents and masters expect of him. The world would soon go to pieces if we all took our noses into matters of which we know very little, or which are not our business. I have been watching with alarm the growing tendency on the part of Chinese students to interfere in public affairs. No doubt some of those who have acted thus foolishly were actuated by the best of motives; but I am afraid that some did so through a desire for notoriety. But whatever might have been their motives, this action is one that should be strongly condemned. You may take refuge behind the plea that the end justifies the means. No, nothing justifies such action: the principle is wrong. It is

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR G. H. WILKINSON, V.D., ACTING ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 506 Pte. V. Murgell, Satchler Battery Section, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated July 21st, 1919.

No. 253 Spr. A. T. Green, Engineer Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated July 24th, 1919.

The following appeared in Garrison Orders on 21st inst.: The G.O.C. has much pleasure in publishing the following note from H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, dated July 19th:

I should like to let you know as soon as possible how much I appreciated the smart appearance and excellence of the parade this morning. Considering the restricted area and the number of separate Units I think all concerned are to be congratulated on the result.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 101 Corp. J. M. Smyth, "B" Co., is appointed Acting Sergeant, dated July 21st, 1919.

Endr. Corp. J. McCracken, Engineer Co., is granted 6 weeks' leave, from August 3th, 1919.

Pte. H. B. Phillips, "D" Co., is granted 21 months' leave, from July 31st, 1919.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY MAJOR G. H. WILKINSON, V.D.

EQUIPMENT.

All N.C.O.s and men in possession of Ball 2, 10-pound are to return same to stores as soon as possible (between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., except on Saturday and Sunday), and exchange it for Web Equipment. Articles to be exchanged are: Belt, pouch, frog, haversack and water bottle.

PAY.

Members of Right Half Company are requested to draw the pay due to them for June at the Company's Office at Headquarters between 5 and 6 p.m., on Monday, July 25th, or Wednesday, July 30th.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN R. HALL.

D.E.I. INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES FOR RECRUITS.

Recruits will parade for D.E.I. instruction, under R.E. Instructors at Belcher's, at 9 p.m., on Wednesday, July 30th.

Office on duty: Capt. R. Hall.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR G. H. WILKINSON, V.D., OFFICER COMMANDING.

COMPANY.

Tuesday, July 29th.

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 2. Practices 8, 9, 10 and 11. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Thursday, July 30th.

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 3. Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

Monday, July 29th.

5.15 p.m. At King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 2. Practices 8, 9, 10 and 11. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, July 30th.

5.15 p.m. At King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 3. Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, as above.

Friday August 1st.

5.15 p.m. At King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 3. Practices 15 and 16. Dress, as above.

Sunday August 3rd.

7 a.m. At King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, N.C.O.s, and men as detailed by Company-Commander.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, July 29th.

5.15 p.m. At King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 2. Practices 8, 9, 10 and 11. Dress, order with pouches.

Thursday, July 31st.

5.15 p.m. At King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 3. Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

ORDERS FOR CREDIT COMPANY BY LIEUT A. O. BROWN.

PARADE—BATTING.

Launch will leave Blake Pier on Wednesday, July 30th, at 5 p.m., and call at Kowloon 10 minutes later.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.

Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, July 25th, 1919.

not the business of a school-boy to interfere in public affairs. His duty is to acquire knowledge, and to learn how to obey, so as to prepare himself to become a useful member of society. However well endowed with natural gifts a boy may be, he is, by reason of his inexperience, unfit to take a hand in the affairs of the State. In almost all cases where school-boys got themselves mixed up in public affairs, in defiance of recognised authority, there were some interested persons, grown up persons, behind the scene, pulling the strings, as it were, to serve their own ends. I warn you against falling into the pitfalls prepared by such unprincipled people. I want you to know that unless you make good pupils, you can never become good fathers and good teachers. You are like the jade that is being shaped into a serviceable vessel. If the process of shaping is abruptly stopped, you will remain a useless stone. Endeavour, then, to acquire knowledge while you have the opportunity, to improve yourselves morally, mentally and physically, to learn what is right and what is wrong, to submit to discipline, and to mind your own business. If you do all these, steadfastly and with earnestness of purpose, you will assuredly become useful sons of your country, and go a long way towards assisting in achieving a real and lasting peace. (Applause.)

ORIGINAL SESSIONS

[Before His Honor the Chief Justice,
SIR WILLIAM REES-DAVIES, K.C.]A CHINESE "DOCTOR"
ACQUITTED

Lau Kwong Nam, a Chinese "doctor," was indicted for the manslaughter of a female Chinese child, two years old, at Naumai, on June 15th.

The Acting Attorney-General prosecuted. The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster defended the prisoner, who, being over 50 years of age, was given a seat in the dock.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. V. L. A. Fairley, H. S. Harbison, A. H. Lay, J. W. Nicholl, R. M. G. da Silva, Ching Fong Lee, and Pong Tok Sun.

The Acting Attorney-General said the prisoner was a Chinese medical man, but he was not aware of his medical qualifications. The little girl became ill on June 15th, and early next morning was taken to the prisoner by the mother and father. The evidence would show that the prisoner first put some Chinese powder to the nostrils of the child, and as she did not sneeze, the prisoner said she was in a serious condition. He asked the mother to hold the child down and poured some ammonia down her throat. Dr. Smalley, in giving evidence as to the condition of the child when he examined her, was quite clear that the actual cause of death was burning by the action of the ammonia in the child's inside. After the prisoner had used the ammonia the father and mother took the child away. On the way home, it seemed to them that she was getting worse, and they, therefore, returned to the doctor's house. By the time they reached it the child was dead. The doctor abused the mother, and said she would be sent to jail for six months if she left the child in his house. The evidence of the father and mother would show that it was undoubtedly the prisoner who poured the ammonia into the child's mouth. When the prisoner was charged at the Police Station, he suggested that it was an accident, but the prosecution would prove otherwise. In regard to legal liability the law was very clear. He quoted the case of Queen v. Marks, in which the prisoner, a quick doctor, had treated a patient suffering from cold with a dose of various extracts, and Mr. Justice Wills had found him guilty of a rash act.

Mr. Alabaster said, with a view to shortening the case, that there was no question of law in dispute. If the evidence of the prosecution was proved, the prisoner would be guilty of manslaughter. The defence rested solely on fact.

The girl's mother deposed that the prisoner poured the ammonia down her child's throat. She herself sustained a burn from the ammonia and exhibited a scar to the Court in proof.

In cross-examination, the mother said she visited the doctor the first time at about 12 a.m. At first he gave the child some. She denied that the bottle of ammonia was handed to her to give the child to smell and not to take internally. The bottle did not leave the doctor's hand.

Mr. Alabaster showed that the bottle was one which usually contains smelling salts and could, therefore, only have contained something which could be smelt. Witnesses said she knew nothing of that, neither did she know or care whether the prisoner could read or write. The label on the bottle read "Medicine for external use." Not to be taken in Chinese characters. The woman finally admitted that the prisoner could read. She did not know whether he could read.

Mr. Alabaster suggested that the prisoner gave her (the mother) the bottle to smell first, having already told her that it was for the child to smell, and that when she smelt it she choked and accidentally spilt the contents of the bottle on the child's face. The woman denied strenuously that she ever touched the bottle at all. Both her hands were engaged and, therefore, she could not have touched the bottle. The child had to be held down with one hand.

In reply to the foreman of the jury, the woman said it did not need anyone to open the child's mouth, because the little one was crying when the doctor poured about half the bottle of ammonia down her throat.

The father of the deceased girl gave evidence very similar to that of his wife. Dr. J. T. Smalley, who conducted a post-mortem examination, deposed to severe burns on the child's lips, mouth and throat, and expressed the opinion that death was due to the injuries caused by the ammonia reaching the child's inside.

Mr. F. Lohalt, Government Analyst, said he had examined the bottle and found that it contained a very strong solution of ammonia.

Sergeant Murphy, of the Yau-mai Police, said that on the morning of June 16th the man and woman came to him and related how the child had died. He took them back to the doctor's house, where the woman gave a demonstration of how the child was burned. From this it seemed that the doctor and his wife had been using the bottle of ammonia. The doctor said, at that time, that he had only given the child the ammonia to smell at the earliest request of the mother, who had brought him to do something to bring the child round.

At this stage, the Attorney-General stated that he was unable to sustain the charge of manslaughter against the prisoner on the evidence before the Court. It was his duty to bring the matter up for investigation, but now that it had been investigated, he did not propose to ask the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship, agreeing, directed the jury to bring in a verdict of "Not guilty." The jury accordingly did this, and the prisoner was discharged.

THE QUESTION OF A
CONTRACT.

A PROSECUTION WHICH FAILED

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese broker was charged with stealing a contract made between Manners and Backhouse, Ltd. and the Chan Cheong firm.

Mr. W. B. Hind prosecuted, and Mr. C. E. H. Davis appeared for the defence. Mr. Hind said he wished to add an alternative charge that of stealing a "bought-and-sold" note. On June 17th the complainant entered into a contract with Messrs. Manners and Backhouse, Ltd. for the purchase, from them, of three cases, each containing 20 pieces of "Venetian" cloth. This contract was negotiated by defendant, who was a broker. Neither the manager nor anyone else connected with the complainant firm saw Messrs. Manners and Backhouse at any time with regard to this contract. On June 18th the defendant left with the complainant two parts of a printed contract or a printed bought-and-sold note. In accordance with the usual practice, those notes remained with the complainant until the broker called for a part signed, or "chopped," by complainant. On July 15th defendant called on complainant and there was some conversation with regard to another contract. He then asked for the return of the contract relating to the "Venetians," which had to be "chopped" by complainant. The manager took out the part which had already been "chopped" by complainant and handed it to the defendant, who, after scrutinizing it, said there seemed to be some mistake. He asked for the other contract, signed by Manners and Backhouse, and, taking both the contracts, went to a side table and crossed out the signature of the complainant, inserting Manners and Backhouse's signature. Instead, after which he put both contracts into his pocket and left. The manager of the firm followed defendant and asked for the return of the contract. Defendant refused to return it, whereupon complainant gave him into the charge of a constable. At the Police Station defendant produced the contracts from his pocket.

Complainant, in giving evidence, stated that the price of cloth had gone up from about 5 to 10 cents per yard between the time the contract was handed to him and the date when defendant attempted to steal it.

In reply to Mr. Davis, complainant stated that he did not know that if the contract was not confirmed in 21 days it would be cancelled. It was defendant who made the suggestion to purchase the cloth, but he did not state that the contract was subject to confirmation. Defendant did not tell witness, when he took the contract, that Manners and Backhouse refused to confirm it. Defendant had told him that the firm was unreliable, but he did not take it to mean that Manners and Backhouse were unable to carry out the contract. He was under the impression at the time that defendant intended helping him. He did not receive any notification to the effect that the contract had been approved.

Corroborative evidence was given by two juries.

Mr. Davis stated that complainant had made a contract with Manners and Backhouse, Ltd. for the purchase of certain goods, which were to be delivered under certain conditions which were common in all such contracts. This was to the effect that the contract must be confirmed within 21 days, otherwise it would be cancelled. Messrs. Manners and Backhouse received telegraphic information after 21 days that the goods could not be supplied and they sent the broker to inform complainant and bring the contract back. The complainant was unwilling at first to return the contract, and then, appreciating the position, handed it over to the broker. He, however, reported and tried to get it back. The broker refused and complainant then charged him with larceny.

Mr. Lindell: You are quite sure that the contract cannot be carried out and that it is absolutely useless to anybody?

Mr. Davis: Absolutely.

Mr. John Manners, of Manners and Backhouse, Ltd., stated that defendant had been employed as a broker in his firm for the past three years and had put through a considerable number of contracts for them. The defendant was regarded as a reliable man as regards those contracts. He brought an order from complainant's firm in June last, and, in consequence, the contract was made, subject to approval of home within 21 days, which meant that if no reply was received within 21 days, the contract would become invalid. When witness received a cable from Bradford, after the expiry of 21 days, stating that prices had gone up and that goods could not be delivered till January, he instructed the broker to call in all outstanding contracts.

Mr. Hind: After 21 days the contract becomes *ipso facto* null and void?—Witness: Yes.

Why did you want the contract back?—We wanted it for purposes of filing. It is a matter of principle.

Do you think it right to get it back?—I think so.

Has not the complainant just as much right to get the part signed by him?—Yes.

The broker had no authority to cancel your signature?—No.

In further cross-examination, Mr. Manners denied that he had had any trouble with Chinese dealers, except complainant's firm and another firm.

Mr. Davis proposed to ask defendant in the box, whereupon Mr. Lindell stated that the "only motive suggested by the prosecution was that defendant tried to make a profit out of it, but, as it was proved that the contract would be null and void after 21 days and as there was no evidence to support the motive suggested, he would discharge defendant.

THE RECENT MURDER AT
ABERDEEN.CHINESE DETECTIVE AND AN
OTHER MAN ARRESTED.

Certain sensational disclosures are expected to be made shortly in connection with the murder of a Chinese at Aberdeen a week ago. Two men, one a well-known Chinese detective stationed at Aberdeen, and the other a Sanitary Board butcher, have been arrested by the Police.

It will be remembered that three Chinese young men engaged a sampan at Aberdeen on a moonlight night and went for a picnic to Aplichau. When they arrived there, two of them indulged in a game of cards with the sampan-girl, while the third—the murdered man—went to sleep in another sampan, anchored near the pier. After an interval of about half-an-hour, a boat containing six men reached the sampan, and a quarrel arose between deceased and one of the men, as a result of which the deceased was thrown overboard. He was rescued by his two friends, but expired on the way to the Hospital.

The Police subsequently arrested two men who are believed to belong to the party of six, and they have information now which will enable them to make other captures shortly.

The two men were produced at the Magistracy, yesterday, and charged with murder.

Mr. F. N. d'Almeida appeared for the detective, and Mr. E. Davidson for the butcher.

Mr. Davidson: Will your Worship consider the question of bail?

Mr. Lindell: For murder, Mr. Davidson?

Mr. Davidson: Your Worship has got certain discretionary powers in the matter.

Mr. Lindell: I think it is hardly possible. I'll give a formal remand for a week.

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CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES.

TELEGRAPHIC REQUEST FOR
TEMPORARY RELIEF.

We understand that information has been received in Hongkong that the increase of 30 per cent. in salaries recently approved by the Secretary of State to the Straits Civil Service and Clerical Service is only a temporary measure until the Secretary of State has time to give his full consideration to the report of the Commission presided over by Sir John Bucknill.

It appears that soon after this was known here, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., the Chairman of the local Commission, communicated with the Government suggesting that a similar temporary increase should be granted to the Hongkong Civil Servants, until such time as the Home Authorities have the leisure to peruse the Hongkong Commission's report.

This suggestion, however, did not coincide with the views of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, who, in pointing out that he did not think that such a telegram should be sent, reminded Sir William that his views on the recommendations of the Commission had already been sent to the Secretary of State with the report. H.E. the Officer Administering the Government intimated, however, that he was prepared to despatch a telegram containing the recommendations for temporary relief from Sir William Rees Davies, as Chairman of the Commission. Sir William Rees Davies has, we believe, forwarded such a telegram to the Government, with a request for its early despatch home.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Flavoury desserts and Meats for August Menus—

ARMOUR'S canned MEATS, etc.

Luncheon Beef per tin	90 cts.	Ham Soup per tin	40 cts.
Chili con Carne	25 cts.	Veal Soup	40 cts.
Pigs Feet	80 cts.	Beef Soup	40 cts.
Bologna Sausages	60 cts.	Brisket of Beef	90 cts.
Liver	70 cts.	Tripe	60 cts.
Spaghetti & Chili	25 cts.	Sandwich	
		Dainties	35 cts.

HORS D'OEUVRE

Milan Salmi Sausage per tin	\$1.
Mortadella	\$1.20
Summer	\$1.

FRUITS

Appricots	per tin 55 cts.	White Cherries per tin	70 cts.
Hartlett Pears	60 cts.	Cling Peaches	60 cts.
Egg Plums	50 cts.	Greengages	50 cts.

TONGUES

Cx. Tongues in tins	\$1.50 1.75 2.25 2.75 each.
Glass	\$2.50 each.
Lamb and Lunch Tongues	90 cts. per tin.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

We sell only

Pianos of Merit

but they are not necessarily
expensive, you can buy one

for \$450.

The Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.

Fook Lee & Co.

METAL & HARDWARE MERCHANTS
HOUSE & SHIP BUILDING MATERIALS.Head Office: 2a, 2 & 4, Hiller St. Telephone 1174.
Branch Office: York Building, Chater Rd. Telephone 1950.Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346Glyn's Hand
made Hats
old English make

NEW STRAWS

"light in weight" and fitted with the famous
BCN-TON fitting. The acme of comfort.

SUN-HELMETS

in many smart styles, perfect-fitting.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE PROPOSED ADDRESS OF
WELLSOME TO H.E. SIR REGINALD
STUBBS, K.C.M.G.

THE Unofficial Members of the Executive
and Legislative Councils invite the
Public to attend a MEETING at the City
Hall on MONDAY, the 28th day of JULY,
at 5.30 P.M. in connection with the above
project. [1038]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC

M. JAMES STEER, Chronometer and
Watchmaker, of No. 9, Ice House
Street, begs to inform the General Public
that his shop will be CLOSED till JULY
28th, owing to his marriage.
Hongkong, July 22nd, 1919. [1041]

AGENCY WANTED

RAW SILK for LYONS. Old and
serious Firm desires to act as Agent
for Firm of CANTON and SHANGHAI Raw
Silk Exporters. Very good connections.
Highest references and quotations (HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
and others) [1028]

MUGGIANI & BERTHOLON,
14, Rue Desirée, Lyon.

WANTED

SENIOR EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for
Shipping Office. Excellent prospects.
Apply— P. O. Box 38. [1027]

TO LET—1st of August.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS
with or without board.
Apply— Box 102.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1028]

TO LET

NO. 102, THE PFAK, 6-Roomed House
at the Peak.
Apply to—
FERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING
[1023]

TO LET

FURNISHED at the PEAK, No. 4, Stewart
Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Supreme Court. [1037]

TO LET

FURNISHED for 12 months, No. 87, THE
PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing
3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold
Water, Drying Room, Dining Room, Drawing
Room, Sitting Room and Usual Offices and
Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden.
Possession July 15th.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings. [1021]

THE PEAK

FOR SALE—A FIVE-ROOMED
Residence.
For particulars apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1024]

G. R.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of
those of Chinese race desiring to leave
the Colony should apply in person between
the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE
BUILDING.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers.
All persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to register themselves under the
REGISTRATION OF PERSONS
ORDINANCE, 1918.
Forms of Registration, giving the parti-
culars required may be obtained at the
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine
not exceeding \$50. [40]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON,
Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads.
Tel. 144: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway
station. This Hotel has just been
completely renovated and furnished is
now up-to-date in every respect and under
English Management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the
Proprietor.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS,
TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangement for Families on
Application to—
J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor. [910]

WAI KEE

ELAO AND SAILMAKER.
No. 139, Des Vaux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1232. [78]

INTIMATIONS

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUS-
TRALASIA AND CHINA
TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

NOTICE

THE CENSORSHIP RESTRICTIONS
will be withdrawn as from Midnight
JULY 23rd, on Telegrams for all Places in
British Territory except Egypt. The
Transmission of the sender's name is no
longer required, and the use of Private Codes
and Registered Addresses is again permitted.
Restrictions continue for the present to all
other countries, excepting China,
Brazil, Bolivia, and Spain. Telegrams to
all Places will continue to be accepted only
"at sender's risk" and subject to delay.
D. de H. FARRANT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 23rd, 1919. [1031]

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-
GRAPH CO., LIMITED.
HONGKONG STATION.

NOTICE

THE CENSORSHIP RESTRICTIONS
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23rd, on Telegrams for all Places in British
Territory except Egypt. Transmission of
sender's names is no longer required and the
use of Private Codes and Registered
Addresses is again permitted.
Restrictions continue for the present to all
other countries except China, Philippines,
Dutch Indies, United States, Brazil, Bolivia
and Spain.
Telegrams to all Places continue to be
accepted only at sender's risk and subject to
delay.
T. KRING,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 23rd, 1919. [1031]

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been requested by the above
Company to announce that new
shares will be issued at par to shareholders
of the 16th June, 1919, in the proportion of
ONE new share for every TWO old shares,
fractions being disregarded.
Holders of "BEAKER" Warrants should
deposit their holdings not later than the 9th
August, 1919, accompanied by payment of
the equivalent of 21 Sterling for each new
share claimed, with their Bankers who will
stamp the warrants on the face thereof with
the words "RIGHTS CLAIMED 1919."
Registered shareholders should pay to their
Bankers the equivalent of 21 Sterling for
each new share claimed, not later than the
9th August, 1919.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABBE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, July 23rd, 1919. [1031]

FOR COLOMBO VIA SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. "SODEGAURA MARU" will be
despatched as above on or about
JULY 27th.
For freight, etc. apply to
GEO. GRIMBLE & CO.,
Agents. [1033]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"FOOKSANG"
having arrived from above ports. Consignees of
Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or
from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by July 30th, will be
subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined. Claims against the steamer
must be presented within 10 days of arrival;
otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case where the cargo is consigned to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, July 24th, 1919. [1037]

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS
of the letting by Public Auction Sale,
to be held on MONDAY, the 28th day
of July, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Office
of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by
Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER
ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, of One
Lot of CROWN LAND at Kennedy Road,
in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term
of 75 years, commencing from 2nd October,
1906, with the option of renewal at a
CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor
of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further
term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Area	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	As per plan	As per plan	2.2000	0	1/12
2	As per plan	As per plan	2.2000	0	1/12
3	As per plan	As per plan	2.2000	0	1/12
4	As per plan	As per plan	2.2000	0	1/12
5	As per plan	As per plan	2.2000	0	1/12
6	As per plan	As per plan	2.2000	0	1/12
7	As per plan	As per plan	2.2000	0	1/12
8	As per plan	As per plan	2.2000	0	1/12
9	As per plan	As per plan	2.2000	0	1/12
10	As per plan	As per plan	2.2000	0	1/12

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE
DOLLARS per Share for the six
months ending June 30th, 1919, will be
payable on MONDAY, JULY 28th, on which
date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on
application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, July 18th,
to MONDAY, July 28th, (both days inclusive),
during which period no Transfer of Shares
can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 23rd, 1919. [1034]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE
AND HALF DOLLARS per Share for the
six months ending June 30th, 1919, will
be payable on MONDAY, JULY 28th, on
which date Dividend Warrants may be
obtained on application at the Company's
Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, July 18th,
to MONDAY, July 28th, (both days inclusive),
during which period no Transfer of Shares
can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 23rd, 1919. [1035]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE,
LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FOUR
DOLLARS per Share for the six
months ending June 30th, 1919, will be
payable on MONDAY, JULY 28th, on which
date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on
application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, July 18th,
to MONDAY, July 28th, (both days inclusive),
during which period no Transfer of Shares
can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
the General Managers.
Hongkong, July 23rd, 1919. [1036]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE
DOLLAR per Share for the six
months ending 30th June, 1919, will be
PAYABLE on TUESDAY, AUGUST 5th,
on which date Dividend Warrants may be
obtained on application at the Company's
Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY,
July 30th to TUESDAY, August 5th, both
days inclusive, during which period no
Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, July 22nd, 1919. [1025]

AMUSEMENT CONCERN FOR
SALE.

Known as
THE LUNA PARK.
A BIG MONEY-MAKING
PROPOSITION.
Formerly run by Mr. BENIS.

CON-ISTING of a Modern Carrousel or
Merry-Go-Round to carry Sixty four
persons, including Automatic Organ worked
by Electricity, Ocean or Girching Wave with
Ornament, Motor, Joy Wheel with Motor
and Magneto, Boat Race, or Doll Raising
Amusement show, Dart Gallery, Laughing
Gallery of Quaint Mirrors with Automatic
Electrically worked Piano, Shooting Gallery
with set of diverse Targets, Punching or
Strength Testing Machine, One Marshall and
Sons' Steam Engine, two Gasoline Motors
and a Cinema Tent.
The above is to be seen in Singapore and
to be sold as a whole for immediate
delivery.
Price \$50,000 or nearest Offer.
Offers and Applications for full particulars
to be addressed to TAN CHENG KEE &
COMPANY, 67, Waterloo Street, Singapore. [1033]

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central; Telephone No. 2331.

FAVOURER with instructions from
The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY
(SATURDAY), July 26th, 1919,
at 3.30 P.M.,
at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central
(Old Post Office Building).
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Comprising—

Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Black-
wood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads,
Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass
Fenders, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered
Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chair,
Occasional Table, Extension Dining Table,
Bureaux, Mirror Wardrobe, Hat stands,
Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak
Bookcase, Dinner Crockery, Glassware,
Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets,
Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking
Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Heating
Lamps, Cabinets, Slideboards and a long list
of Sundries.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, July 17th, 1919.

INTIMATION



During the hot

weather

you will find

WATSON'S
HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIA

The most refreshing

and

invigorating addition

to your

bath.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16

[12]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 26TH, 1919

THE RICE SITUATION.

THE Government are to be congratulated
upon the promptitude with which they
are taking action to reduce the price of
rice to the local consumer. The serious-
ness of the situation may be gathered
from the fact that the cost of the staple
article of diet of the Chinese section of
the population has trebled within the past
few months, and is now in the neighbour-
hood of \$20 a picul. This tremendous
advance is attributed to bad harvests and
to abnormal demands from Europe and
elsewhere, though there is a disposition in
some quarters to dispute the first part of
the statement so far as it relates to
China. Whatever the cause, however,
the consequences to the poor are extremely
grave. We believe we are correct in
stating that the Government foresee the
developments that were threatening some
time back and laid their plans accordingly,
with the result that at the beginning
of next month they will control all the
rice retailed in Hongkong. The best
grades will be sold more cheaply than at
present and the inferior grades, at the
lowest figure possible without imposing a
burden on the taxes. The monthly con-
sumption is computed at about eight
thousand tons, and is based on a popula-
tion of something over half-a-million.
The New Territories are excluded from
this estimate because they are able to grow
more than sufficient of the cereal for their
own requirements. Indeed, their surplus
production is sufficient, roughly, to feed
Hongkong for three months out of the
twelve. Extensive purchases will have
to be made from elsewhere in order
that adequate supplies may be avail-
able to meet the needs of the Colony till
the end of the year. It is not anticipated
that this scheme will involve any con-
siderable loss, but whatever loss there may

be will be met, in the first instance, out of
the substantial current balance in the
hands of the Treasury. The only alterna-
tive is for the public to increase the wages
of their native employees, as the Govern-
ment has done. This, of course, would
be to the immediate benefit of the dealer.
Moreover, it would probably resolve
itself into a permanent increase, and,
at best, would leave some of the most
needy unprovided for. There is no in-
tention at present, apparently, to inter-
fere with the wholesale dealers, but
it should place obstacles in the way
of the immense trade in rice that
passes through this market. We do not
know what method the Government
have adopted for securing supplies
on favourable terms, but with the
powers they possess they are in an excel-
lent position to bargain. We are informed
that there is a very large quantity
of rice in stock here, and that most of it
was purchased at about thirty to forty
per cent. below the prices now ruling. It
is suggested that the local authorities
should follow the example set by Singa-
pore and call upon all the holders to
make a return of their stocks, together
with the involved cost. Then, any rice
which has not been sold forward, a
point which can be ascertained from the
books of each firm should be comman-
deered, the importers being allowed a fair
profit on their cost. Rumour says that
several local firms have resold locally
stocks which they have held for some time,
which, if true, is a fair indication of
profiteering.

"ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS
WELL."

A STUDENT of human nature has remarked
that the three most difficult words to
utter in the English language are "I was
wrong." We sincerely congratulate Sir
PAUL CHATER and those associated with
him, therefore, upon having the courage
to admit their mistake in not inviting
the public in the first instance, to join
them in considering the subject of present-
ing an address of welcome to the
Governor-designate on his arrival. As
will be seen from an announcement
appearing in our advertisement columns,
the Unofficial members of the Executive
and Legislative Councils, who were in-
cluded in the original Committee, have
convened a public meeting, to be held at
the City Hall on Monday evening, in
connection with this project. We hope
that there will be a large attendance of
all sections of the community, so that the
gathering may be thoroughly representa-
tive. The compliment which it is
sought to pay to Sir REGINALD STUBBS
will thus be the greater. In any case,
by this simple expedient the Committee
have freed themselves from any adverse
criticism, and an important principle has
been affirmed.

The launching of the s.s. *War Bomber*
will take place at the Kowloon Dock next
Thursday at 11.30 a.m.

A Chinese has been arrested on the
charge of having committed a burglary at
No. 43, Connaught Road Central, on July
11th.

Early yesterday morning a *joki* of a
grocery store stabbed his master and then
disappeared. The injured man is lying
in a serious condition at the hospital.

Three cases (three deaths) of bubonic
plague, two cases (two deaths) of cerebro-
spinal fever, and one case (one death) of
cholera were reported in the Colony on
Thursday.

A number of European Police Sergeants
and constables, who left for Home on
active service during the earlier stages of
the war, are expected to return to the
Colony to-day by the *Nagoya*.

Four of the six men who were recently
reported to have committed an armed
robbery in a grocery store at Yaumatei
have been arrested by the Police, and will
be produced at the Magistracy after an
identification parade has been held.

A reporter of the *Daily Press* was in-
formed, yesterday, that it must be pre-
sumed, in the absence of news of the
departure from England of Sir Reginald
Stubbs, that the Governor-designate is
extending his holiday at Home. Sir
Reginald spent six very strenuous years
in Ceylon without leaving the Island.

H.M.S. *Aent* is dying her paying-off
flag in Hongkong, and her crew will be
paid off on August 7th. She has develop-
ed structural defects which make it unsafe
for her to attempt the voyage Home.
Probably she will be repaired in the
Naval Dockyard. The majority of her
officers and crew will leave for Home very
shortly.

The question of accurate time was dis-
cussed during a case at the Magistracy
yesterday, in which a Chinese was charged
with opening his eating-house before the
regulation hour. The constable, who
brought the charge, maintained that the
place was opened at 3.15 a.m., as shown
by his watch, set to Government time,
while the defendant persisted that it was
4 a.m. according to his watch, set to the
sound of the gun. The defendant was
fined \$10, which proves the soundness of
the advice contained in the words of the
song: "If you want to know the time ask
a policeman."

TYPHOON WARNING

The following telegram has been
received by the American Consulate-
General, Hongkong, from the Manila
Observatory:
July 25th, 11.15 a.m.,
Cyclone or typhoon, W. of northern
Luzon, more than 100 miles distant; direc-
tion unknown.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, July 25th.

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.
Despite much discussion, the question
of the Civil Governorship of Canton still
remains unsettled. Lung Kin-chang, the
ex-Governor of Kwangchow is endeavouring
to secure the post, but his candidature is
not viewed with favour by the people, who
regard him as a monarchist.

SURPLUS CUSTOMS REVENUE.
After a part of the surplus Customs
revenue was offered to the Military
Government, there were numerous applica-
tions from various bodies of troops who
had not been paid for several months.
It has been decided that besides paying
\$800,000 towards the expenses of the mem-
bers of Parliament, and \$300,000 to the
armies in Hunan and Shensi, the remain-
der will be reserved for an emergency.

THREATENED ATTACK ON KWANGSI.
With regard to the threatened attack on
Kwangsi by the Yunnanese troops, it is
reported that fighting commenced recently
on the Kwangsi borders. The Kwangsi
troops were defeated, and the city of
Paksik and certain districts in Kwangsi
have been occupied by the Yunnanese
forces. The rumour has not yet been
officially confirmed.

Many of the Kwangsi leaders in Canton
have requested the Tchufo to allow them
to return to Kwangsi. Several gunboats,
loaded with large cases of ammunition,
have been dispatched to Wuchow. Accord-
ing to the latest report, more than 100
cases of arms and a number of machine-
guns were conveyed, by the gunboat
Kong Koo, to Wuchow from Canton, yester-
day.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.

The Peking Government has received
reports stating that the British and
American Governments will guarantee
that Japan will return Tsingtao to China
within 6 months, but the Kinohow-
Tsinan railway must be placed under
joint Sino-Japanese control.

It is reported, in connection with the
collision of Chinese and Japanese troops
in Kirin, that a large force, drawn from
the Japanese troops on the Korean bor-
ders, is being dispatched to Kirin.

The Japanese Minister has requested
the Peking Government (1) to pay com-
pensation to the wounded and relatives of
the killed Japanese soldiers, and to
punish the Chinese soldiers who were im-
plicated in the collision; (2) to declare
Iung (near Changchun) a Treaty port;
and (3) to issue orders that no Chinese
troops remain within 30 li of Changchun.

It is said that the trouble originated
through a Chinese soldier being shot by
Japanese troops. This caused great ex-
citement among the Chinese troops. As a
result of the collision, 15 Japanese officers
and men were killed and 18 were wounded.
The number of Chinese soldiers who were
either killed or wounded is unknown.

The President has ordered the dismissal
of those officers and soldiers who were im-
plicated in the trouble.

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TERMS

PEACE CELEBRATIONS AT HOME.

AMERICA'S NEW PACIFIC SQUADRON.

LABOUR INVEIGHS AGAINST PROFITEERING.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY STRIKE SETTLED.

AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY.

DRAFT COMPLETED.

PARIS, July 15th.
The Supreme Council has completed the Austrian Treaty, which will be handed to the Austrians at the beginning of the week.

SUMMARY OF THE NEW CLAUSES.

TERMINATION OF THE FRONTIER.

PARIS, July 20th.

The official summary of the new clauses of the Austrian Treaty states that the frontier between Austria, on the one hand, and Hungary and Czechoslovakia, on the other, has been modified in order to include within Austria territories inhabited by German-speaking populations.

A bridgehead has been established south of Pressburg, on the right bank of the Danube.

MILITARY RESTRICTIONS.

The Austrian army shall not exceed 30,000, and shall be reduced to that limit within three months.

Conscription shall be abolished, and voluntary enlistment substituted as part of the plan to enable the initiation of a universal limitation of armaments.

The army shall be used exclusively to maintain internal order and to control the frontiers.

All officers must be regulars. The present officers who are retained must serve till the age of forty. New officers must agree to an eight years' consecutive years of active service. N.C.O.'s and privates must enlist for at least twelve consecutive years, including at least six years with the colours.

Within three months the armament of the Austrian army must be reduced according to the details and schedules, and all surplus material surrendered.

The manufacture of war material shall be confined to a single State-controlled factory.

The importation and exportation of war material is forbidden.

REPARATIONS.

The Reparation Commission will notify Austria by May 1st, 1921, the extent of her liability to make reparation, the payments being spread over a period of thirty years. The Commission will consider the diminution of Austria's resources. There is provision, however, for immediate reparation. All merchant-ships and fishing-craft must be surrendered in two months; also 20 per cent. of the River Fleet.

Austria undertakes the restoration of the invaded areas, and agrees to deliver, within three months, a specified number of livestock to Italy, Serbia and Rumania. She must also give a five years' option on timber, iron, and magnesite based on pre-war importations.

Austria agrees to restore specified documents and works of antiquity and art removed from invaded territories during the past ten years, except in the case of Italy, for whom the period will be from 1861.

THE ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.

Austria must also pay the cost of the Armies of Occupation, and she must not export gold before May 1st, 1921.

THE PRE-WAR DEBT.

The new States, arising out of the dismemberment of Austria, shall assume a part of the Austrian pre-war debt, as apportioned by the Reparation Commission.

THE WAR DEBT.

The Austrian Republic assumes the whole war debt of the former Austrian Government, but the new States must carry the war debt bonds held within their respective territories.

GENERAL.

Austria renounces all rights as regards international, financial and commercial organisations in all Allied countries, Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, and the former Russian Empire, and agrees to deliver the gold deposited as security for the Ottoman debt.

She renounces the benefits accruing under the Treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk, and transfers to the Allies all her claims against her former associates during the war.

All financial adjustments, such as banking, insurance, etc., necessitated by the dismemberment of the Monarchy, shall be regulated by agreement between the various Governments; as an alternative, the Reparation Commission will appoint arbitrators. The conditions under which railways are granted to private companies must be arranged between the Commission and the State concerned, or submitted to the arbitration of the Council of the League of Nations.

PORTUGAL CLAUSES RELATING TO ITALY.

All the political clauses in the Austrian Treaty relating to Italy, have been reserved for special consideration.

COMPLETE TEXT HANDED TO AUSTRIAN DELEGATE.

PARIS, July 20th.

M. Datuska handed to Herr Renner the complete Austrian Peace Treaty at St. Germain this morning.

There was no ceremony.

The Treaty was accompanied by a letter from M. Clemenceau, allowing the Austrians ten days in which to submit written objections, and pointing out that the Treaty contains replies to all the Austrian Notes.

GERMANY RATIFIES THE TREATY.

SIGNED UNDER COMPELSION.

WEIMAR, July 6th.

Different speakers declared, amid applause, that "Peace Treaty" was only signed under compulsion. The day of German liberation would surely come.

Here Mueller, Foreign Minister, said: "We shall ways maintain a protest against the Treaty. We are hastening its ratification owing to the prospect of raising the blockade."

WEIMAR, July 10th.

After the Peace Treaty Ratification Bill had passed its first reading, there was a brief interval before the second reading, during which occurred an extremely animated discussion. The German National Party submitted reservations relating to the Extradition, Claims and favouring the constitution of a neutral court to enquire into the question of Responsibility for the War. Other parties condemned the resolutions for which only 20 voted.

After that the Bill was read a second time, and immediately a third time.

Herr Ebert ratified it, after which the Treaty was immediately despatched to Versailles.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

MORE COMMUNIST PLOTS.

BERLIN, July 19th.

Vienna Communists are planning the proclamation of a Soviet Government on Monday.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

UNPRECEDENTED CROWDS IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 10th.

London, not only for herself and the people of Great Britain but as the Capital of the Empire, acclaimed the heroes of the war to-day. She rendered them homage in a manner which banished any possible doubt in the minds of the many thousand British and Allied participants, both male and female, in the great Victory march, regarding the depth of the British Empire's gratitude for their unforgettable services.

Such crowds to witness the great spectacle, on this occasion, the central feature of the nation's Peace Celebrations, have never been approached even in London.

The population, swelled by thousands of men from overseas—military and civilian—and many scores of thousands of folk from the Provinces, who specially came to the metropolis, simply turned out in millions to take up positions along the way to view the splendid pageant. Thousands stayed out all night in order to secure points of vantage, and Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, where men and machines were marshalled, were packed with interested sight-seers.

ARMIES OF MEN AT WORK.

LONDON, July 19th.

Peace Day broke dull and warm. Armies of men worked all night long completing the decorations along the route, which was crowded before dawn. Many camped out in the streets. The morning trains, from the Provinces and suburbs were packed.

By eight in the morning, all disagreeable doubts about the weather were happily dispelled, for, although a few showers fell during the early hours, bursts of sunshine succeeded them, and the day developed into a fine, warm morning.

The seven-mile route of the procession lay from Hyde Park via Knights' Bridge, Victoria Monument, Vauxhall Bridge, thence skirting the south of the Thames, until, re-crossing Westminster, the route ran along Whitehall, the Mall, past Buckingham Palace and Constitution Hill back to the starting point.

The decorations, although general throughout the town—there was an especially fine display in Oxford Street—were particularly elaborate along the thoroughfares on the line of the march.

For the first time in living memory, the appearance of the Houses of Parliament were transformed by gigantic flags representing the Dominions and the Allied nations.

At Whitehall, as along the rest of the route, were Venetian masts, from which hung festoons of flowers and streamers. Double rows of pylons stretched at full length across the Mall.

The Nelson Column was entwined with evergreens, and long coloured pennants fluttered from its summit.

THE MARCH.

Punctually at ten, the appointed hour, General Pershing, riding at the head, followed by the Americans, led off the great march to the accompaniment of cheering, which was uninterrupted for two hours, until the end of the procession came into sight. On the way, a great reception was accorded the American commander.

Enthusiasm increased as Marshal Foch approached. The popular developed delirious joy, and some people were even moved to tears by the intensity of the welcome.

The representatives of Italy, Japan and the smaller Allied nations were cordially greeted, but the greatest outburst was reserved for Sir David Beatty and the naval men.

Sir David Beatty was the hero of the day. Second only to Sir Douglas Haig, who was greeted with a roar of appreciation as he rode past on his magnificent charger.

The crowd was obviously moved by the appearance of officers and men of the original Expeditionary Force; also by the massed standards and colours, laurel-wreathed, of famous regiments.

Then came composite battalions, consisting of detachments from all the Home Commands, and representative sections of all military services of the Dominion troops and of the Air Force.

The procession moved along the appointed route amidst huzzing cheers, save in the vicinity of Lady's beautiful memorial inscribed to "The glorious dead," and near the thirty-foot temporary monument in Whitehall, where four Guardsmen, motionless and with heads bowed and arms reversed, stood sentinel. Here, the procession, marching in double columns of six, halted and saluted.

Shortly afterwards, the procession reached the Victoria Memorial, where His Majesty, from the Royal Pavilion, took the salute. With him to the Queen and all the other members of the Royal Family, also several specially invited guests, including Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith, Members of the Cabinet, and former members of the Cabinet.

At this point, Marshal Foch and Sir Douglas Haig accepted their Majesties' invitation to enter the Pavilion, amid the people's frantic demonstrations of satisfaction.

From here, somewhat fatigued but intensely happy, the warriors continued their march to the dismissal point.

The march was an unqualified triumph in every respect.

RECEPTION OF OVERSEAS TROOPS.

A feature of the "Victory March" was the reception accorded to Overseas troops, including the Canadians, Anzacs, South Africans and Indians.

The last-named were headed by Brigadier-General R. Costello. The crowds singled out the Overseasmen for specially enthusiastic ovations.

The women in the procession, comprising W.A.A.C.s, W.R.A.F.s, and nurses, including Indian Army nurses, were also given a notable welcome.

STATE LUNCHEON.

Their Majesties, subsequently, held a grand State luncheon, at which a distinguished company were present.

"WE WANT OUR KING."

Their Majesties later visited Hyde Park, and watched the dancing and the singing by great, massed choirs.

Their Majesties were very warmly greeted by the crowds when they visited Hyde Park in the afternoon.

After they returned to Buckingham Palace, a crowd of several thousands gathered outside and chanted "We want our King."

Their Majesties, responding to the call, appeared on the balcony for a few minutes, and bowed their acknowledgments to the popular greeting, after which the crowd quietly dispersed.

SIR D. HAIG FALLS ILL.

LONDON, July 20th.

Sir Douglas Haig was taken ill after the procession and had to be conveyed home in a motor-car.

Sir Douglas Haig contracted a chill, but he had a restful night. His temperature is now normal, and he is much better.

GREAT FIREWORK DISPLAY.

LONDON, July 20th.

London's festivities finished with a great fireworks display at Hyde Park, which was the signal for the lighting of bonfires on the heights surrounding the Metropolis, which resulted in a magnificent spectacle.

Their Majesties witnessed the fireworks from a special stand erected on the roof of Buckingham Palace. Rain fell for a few hours in the evening, but did not reduce the ardour of the revellers, who sang and danced through the night.

IN THE PROVINCES.

Reports from the Provinces speak of similar scenes of enthusiasm and marches of troops.

IN IRELAND.

Large crowds in Dublin, Cork and Limerick witnessed the celebrations.

IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, July 10th.

A message states that every city, town and village in Australia celebrated Peace programmes, although somewhat hampered by the influenza epidemic and strike restrictions.

Buildings in Sydney were handsomely illuminated, but Melbourne was almost in darkness owing to the strike.

The main feature in Sydney was a procession in which tens of thousands of soldiers and sailors participated, the Governor-General taking the salute.

The streets were thronged.

The names of famous Australian battlefields, including Long Pine, Gallipoli, Pozieres, Bullecourt, Amiens, and Jericho, were displayed along the route.

The day was observed as a general holiday. The newspapers ceased publication for the day.

RUSSIAN WAR PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

A FORMIDABLE PROBLEM.

PARIS, July 10th.

The Supreme Economic Council has decided to recommend to the Council of Five the assumption of the responsibility for revictualing and supporting 200,000 Russian war prisoners in Germany, until the Council is able to arrange for their repatriation.

A sub-committee has been appointed to study the conditions under which the re-establishment of postal communications could be resumed.

EAST GALICIA.

ALLOCATED TO POLAND.

PARIS, July 10th.

Le Matin states that the Supreme Council has informed the Ukrainian delegation that East Galicia has been allocated to Poland.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND WAR WORKERS.

LONDON, July 19th.

H.M. the King sent a message to the Lieutenants of the Counties thanking the men and women who devoted their energies towards patriotic services during the war. H.M. trusted that peace would bring unity, contentment and prosperity.

His Majesty also sent a message to sick and wounded soldiers, assuring them that their honourable scars would inspire the warmest gratitude of their compatriots.

AUSTRALIA'S ROLE IN THE WAR.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' EULOGY.

LONDON, July 19th.

Speaking at a dinner in honour of General Birdwood, the Prince of Wales referred, in enthusiastic terms, to the work of the Australian forces. He said he was looking forward to the first opportunity he would get of visiting Australia, which had played a gallant part in the great world struggle.

Now that Peace was signed there were difficult times ahead, but he felt sure the great British spirit, which carried us triumphantly through the last five years would help to solve the problems of Peace, and that we should be able to maintain the British Empire in its full vigour and prosperity a manner never before.

"FOR DEVOTION TO HUMANITY."

BELGIUM HOLDS CAVES.

The Civil Cross of Honour was conferred on the Order of King Leopold for devotion and humanity.

A ROYAL PROTHAL.

ENGLAND.

At Polo, played at Hurlingham, as Hurlingham.

CRICKET AT HOME.

GLoucester.

AUSTRALIANS BEAT ENGLAND.

SEVERAL DRAUGHTS.

AVIATION.

ENGLAND TO DENMARK.

SPECIAL MISSION TO FINLAND.

A British flying boat, according to Helsingfors, carries a British Office official on a special mission to the Finnish Republic. It also carries dispatches for the British Legation at Helsingfors and copies of the London newspapers.

LABOUR UNREST.

REDUCE COST OF LIVING OR RESIGN.

LONDON, July 10th.

A meeting of the National Executive of the Labour Party, passed a resolution drawing attention to the Government's failure to prevent the merciless exploitation of the public under the present system of capitalist profiteering, and demanding from the Government a definite pledge to either reduce the cost of living or to resign.

THE RAILWAYMEN'S STRIKE.

LONDON, July 10th.

The North-Eastern Railway strike has been settled after negotiations between the railwaymen and the National Union of Railwaymen. Though the Strike Committee repudiates the terms agreed upon, it is expected that 90 per cent. of the strikers will accept them.

STRIKE SETTLED.

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Quality.

With **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**, a few drops sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The **QUALITY** and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

Lea & Perrins
The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE.

Of Interest to Every Woman.

The Fair, the Dark, the Matron and the Maiden.

AN EXCLUSIVE AND PROVED METHOD OF HAIR-BEAUTY CULTIVATION.

Free 1,000,000 HARLENE Hair-Drill Outfits.

EVERY gift of Nature is perfect, and of all the bounteous gifts that Nature has given to woman—the hair is undoubtedly the most highly prized. Yet strange to say, it is so often neglected. Nature extracts a penalty for every neglect and human failing, and women have to pay the penalty for neglect of the hair in the resultant dull, lifeless, unhealthy condition of what should be the crowning glory of the woman's beauty—the hair.

There is no necessity to endure the unbecoming hair of the world today. Nature has provided the gift of Science, which is Nature's law, and it is so often neglected. Nature extracts a penalty for every neglect and human failing, and women have to pay the penalty for neglect of the hair in the resultant dull, lifeless, unhealthy condition of what should be the crowning glory of the woman's beauty—the hair.

WRITE FOR
A FREE
TRIAL
OUTFIT
TO-DAY.



YOUR "HAIR-HEALTH" GIFT.

1. A bottle of "Harlene" the true liquid food for the hair, which stimulates it to new growth. It is tonic, food, and dressing in one.
2. A packet of the marvelous hair and scalp cleansing "Cremex" Shampoo which cleanses the head for "Hair-Drill".
3. A bottle of "Uzon" Brilliance, which gives a final touch of beauty to the hair, and is especially beneficial to those whose scalp is inclined to be "dry".
4. A copy of the new edition of the "Hair-Drill" Manual giving complete instructions for this two minutes a day hair growing exercise.

men are invited to accept the Free Gift Offer made in this announcement. Fill in and post the coupon below and you will receive "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outfit Free.

"HARLENE" FOR MEN ALSO.

Every man desires to preserve a fresh, smart, crisp appearance, and in this respect the care of the hair is essential. The Free Gift offer made in this announcement is open to every man, and they will find this "Harlene Hair-Drill" a delightfully pleasant and beneficial hair exercise. From the wonderful merits of "Harlene" for your hair, you will be able to obtain supplies of "Harlene" and "Cremex" Shampoo Powder from all Bazaar and Drug Stores in all parts of India.

Any one of the preparations will be sent on receipt of 6 annas extra for postage direct from Edward Harlene, Limited, 22, 24 and 26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1, England. Carriage extra on foreign orders. Cheques and P.O.'s should be crossed.

"HARLENE" GIFT COUPON.

Fill in and post to Edward Harlene, Limited, 22, 24 and 26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1, England. Dear Sir,—Please send me your Free "Harlene" Hair-Drill Outfit as described above. I enclose 6 annas in stamp for postage to any part of the world. (Foreign stamps accepted.)

NOTE TO READERS.
Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, pin this coupon to it, and post as directed above.

Roughness Daily Press.

PEACH'S CURTAINS
DIRECT FROM THE LOOMS.
PRICE LIST POST FREE.
CATALOGUE full of interesting illustrations. Buy Direct. Buy from Actual Makers. Seed Curtains that last. BUYER'S GUIDE—Let us send it you free of charge. Large Stocks, practical and serviceable.
LACE CURTAINS, NETS, MUSLINS, CASEMENT CURTAINS AND FABRICS, CRETONNES, CARPETS, RUGS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, also HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR CLOTHING suitable for all climates, BLOUSES, etc. Reliable Values. Attractive Designs. Our stocks are now ready to replenish your requirements.
SAMPLE PARCEL (INSURANCE AND POSTAGE PAID) 52/6
2 pairs nice quality, rich old lace design Lace Curtains, 3 yards long.
1 pair New "waterfall" Curtains, selected in any window.
1 Irish Damask Table Cloth, durable quality, size 60ins. by 84ins.
1 super quality Damask Supper Cloth, size 50ins. by 70ins.
1 Damask Serviette, just design, size 21ins. by 21ins.
MARVELOUS VALUE. 52/6 Postage Paid. Write NOW for Catalogue.
22 years Old Established Shippers to all parts. All classes of Household goods. Complete and thoroughly dependable service for Empire Trade. Send your Orders direct. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
SAM. PEACH & SONS, 894 THE LOOMS, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

SIR D. HAIG ON GERMANY'S SURRENDER.

"ABJECT AND IRREVOCABLE."

Speaking at the Mercers' Hall, where the freedom of this famous City Company was conferred upon him, on June 10th, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, replying to those who may think that the armistice came too soon, said they failed to appreciate either the conditions in which the war was fought or the completeness of Germany's surrender. That surrender was abject and irrevocable. If we had to go to Berlin, we could do so far more easily now than we could have done in November, and to have pressed forward then would have meant further loss of life, destruction of property, and expenditure of money, without rendering Germany any more helpless militarily than she is to-day.

The freedom was conferred on Admiral Sir David Beatty, as well as Sir Douglas Haig, and it may be recalled that a similar compliment was paid earlier in the year to Field-Marshal Viscount French and Admiral Jellicoe.

After the two illustrious Freeman had signed the roll they were entertained at luncheon. The Master of the Company, Captain Archdale Palmer, in presenting each of the new Freeman with a replica of the famous Bank of England loving cup in possession of the Company, paid a warm tribute to the services of both Sir Douglas Haig and Admiral Beatty.

Sir Douglas Haig, in replying, said he would like to admit freely that he had been somewhat of a surprise to him to learn the extent of the activities of the Company throughout the history, not only of London, but of Great Britain and Ireland. He had lately learned, for instance, for the first time that the colonization of Ulster by certain unfortunate countrymen of his own was carried out with the aid of large sums of money furnished by the Mercers' Company. He confessed that he had heard that the Company parted with the money with great and marked reluctance. The Wardens of the day had much in his estimation when he read that it was necessary to commit them to prison before they would assist in a scheme which, whatever the nature of the results in Ireland, entailed the exportation of a number of worthy Scots. (Laughter.)

Indeed, the magnitude of the company's good works, the distance they went back into the history of the land, and the influence for good which they must have had upon generations and generations of Britons were enough, as one learned more of the history of the company, to arouse in anyone feelings of awe and admiration. One could not but recognize that such companies as the Mercers had been a most important factor in the growth and improvement of their industrial, educational, and social life. Moreover, since the outbreak of the war there could have been but few, if any, charities of a naval or military character which had not had good cause to bless the abounding generosity of the company, and their contributions had indeed been worthy of their great traditions. For what they as a company had been able to do in these directions he thanked them on behalf of all ranks of the armies which fought under him, and he was proud now to be able to reckon himself one of its members.

AN UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH.

They rejoiced with their comrades of the service in the great and unparalleled triumph that but lately was theirs. If any of them felt regret that the end came, as it did, without a last fight, the Army did not share with them that regret, for while there could be no doubt upon the utter completeness of their victory or upon the supreme credit it reflected upon them, the Army was glad that they and the country were spared the unnecessary loss. After all, with them in the Army events at the last followed much the same course, and did so because of their deliberate choice. It would have been possible after the great culminating defeat inflicted on the enemy on the Sambre on November 4th, 1918, and the following days to refuse to grant the armistice the enemy sought for, and instead to press forward with what speed the state of their communications would have let them. To have done so, however, would have meant further loss of life, the destruction of property, and expenditure of money, while it could not have rendered Germany more helpless militarily than she was to-day, with her army dissolved, her guns, transport, and aeroplanes surrendered, and the crossings of the Rhine held by the Allies.

If we should have to go Berlin we could do so far more easily now than could have been done last November. He could not pretend to deserve all the too generous references which the Master of the Company had made to him, but he would certainly deserve them less and would have ill-requited the services of the glorious Army that fought so magnificently throughout the great advance had he spent men's lives in pursuit of the shadow when the substance of victory was already achieved. Anyone who to-day thought that the armistice was granted too soon failed to appreciate either the conditions in which war was fought in these days of armies of millions, equipped with many thousands of machine-guns, vast artillery, etc., or the completeness of the surrender Germany made when she took the only terms of armistice the Allies were prepared to grant her. The surrender of the German fleet was not more abject, more complete, or more irrevocable. They were now within sight of peace, which would, they hoped, last for many years, and already the bulk of their great citizen armies had returned, or were returning, to civil life.

He would only say, in conclusion, that, great as was the good that the Company had been able to do in the past, there was work still to be done in helping to settle our ex-Servicemen in civil life. To have taken part successfully in that task would

(Continued at foot of next column.)

Stomach Troubles.

Dyspepsia, which is another name for indigestion, is due to the functional derangement of the stomach. There are many causes of stomach trouble, and the more common ones take the form of pains after eating; windy spasms or flatulence; heartburn; acidity; palpitation; a sense of fullness after meals, even though you have lightly partaken of food; biliousness; constipation; daily headaches. All these are only symptoms of indigestion, and it is simply means that your organs of digestion—stomach, liver and bowels—are incapable of digesting what you eat. What is needed is a digestive tonic, one that will brace up the whole system. Mother Seigel's Syrup is a tried and proved stomachic tonic and liver corrective, which banishes indigestion with its many distressing symptoms. It contains the medicinal extracts of more than ten varieties of herbs, barks and roots, which in combination as they are in Mother Seigel's Syrup, act direct on the organs of digestion, toning, strengthening and stimulating them to healthy activity, so that they are capable of performing their vital functions naturally and efficiently and without strain. In this condition you will not only enjoy food, with freedom from pains afterwards, but secure from it the nourishment it contains, with new stores of health and vigour.

I now take the pleasure of writing to let you know what your Mother Seigel's Syrup has done for me. I am a wounded soldier just discharged from hospital. I received wounds to the face and hand whilst serving in His Majesty's forces in France. I have had nine operations, and no doubt, due to one cause or another, have been very bad with Windy Spasms and indigestion. I tried all sorts of medicines, but to no avail, and many a time I have suffered for six hours at a stretch, in fact, I thought the trouble would eventually finish me. But at last, thanks to your wonderful remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup, I am now well, and it seems hardly too much to say that it has been the saving of my life. I am from George Fentonly, 14, Penn Crescent, Shotton Colliery, Sunderland, Co. Durham. May 11th, 1918.

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undoubtedly rank amongst the finest achievements of that historic institution. Admiral Sir David Beatty also replied, expressing his pleasure that when he was ending his career in the Navy he was enabled to take up the rôle of merchant adventurer. He gave instances of the great and courageous work done by the Navy in the North Sea, which he said was rightly called the Sea of Mist, since they only saw the sun for about three hours a day in mid-winter. He, too, made a special appeal for a helping hand to be offered, wherever possible, to all ex-naval men, laying stress on the fact that they possessed qualities which would be invaluable in commercial life.

By Appointment to H.M. King George V.

From War to Peace

The war restrictions on the shipment of Biscuits having been removed

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 26th July, 11 A.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"KAIPOH"	On 26th July, 10 A.M.
WUAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 26th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 27th July, 11 A.M.
HOIHOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 28th July, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 30th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 31st Aug., 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY,	29th July, at 1 P.M.
"HAIYAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY,	1st Aug., at 1 P.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY,	5th Aug., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Sept. 10th, 1919.
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SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NAGOYA	26th Aug.	25th Sept.	7th Oct.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	28th July, Noon.	14th Aug.

Will take a limited number of passengers for Marseilles and London with transshipment at Bombay.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

JAPAN ... 27th July, 1 P.M. 18th Aug.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
NAGOYA	27th July, Noon.

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
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Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU	... Tuesday, 5th Aug., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila)	... Friday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

KITANO MARU (calling Malacca) ... Friday, 8th Aug., at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU	... Sunday, 27th July.
AKI MARU	... Wednesday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU	... Thursday, 31st July.
TOTOMI MARU	... Tuesday, 12th August.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CALCUTTA MARU	... Saturday, 26th July.
YEROSHI MARU	... Sunday, 10th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU	... Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

IYO MARU	... Thursday, 7th Aug., at 11 a.m.
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EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	30,000	July 29th.
SHINYU MARU	23,000	Aug. 13th.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Aug. 25th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 10th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 13th Aug.
	"PAUL LECAL" ... 22,000	On or about 14th Sept.
	"SPHINX" ... 23,000	On or about 11th Oct.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOULT, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 ... On or about 24th Aug.

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LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. "AMAZON MARU" ... Tuesday, 12th August. "ACTA MARU" ... Friday, 24th August.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. "HAWAII MARU" ... End of July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore. "KASADO MARU" ... Wednesday, 13th August.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Friday, 1st August.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z., and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 18th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama. "BURMA MARU" ... Thursday, 21st July.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY. "SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 31st July, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY. "KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 27th July, at 10 a.m.

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